

Royal Conqueror of Warsaw Riding With His Staff Through the Principal Street of Captured City



Prince LEOPOLD of BAVARIA RIDING at the HEAD of HIS STAFF along ONE of the PRINCIPAL STREETS of WARSAW.

He had been crying hysterically, "Oh, this must not be done, this must not be done." At the Rhode Island Hospital, on the morning of the shooting, George Heale, a brother-in-law of Miss Heale, accused him of being the shooter.

SAYS POLICE FORCED HIM TO CONFESS MURDER.

When Heale had ended his story, Brown told of his experience at the Providence Police Station. "They dragged me up and down the room by the arm and kept shaking me," he said, "while one of the inspectors kept repeating 'You know you did it.' I replied 'well, if you say so, I suppose it is so. You seem to know everything.' I never signed anything." Spellman said: "I was in the police station room while Brown was being questioned and I never saw him sign anything. I never saw Heale sign anything and I never signed anything myself."

Heale said: "The only thing signed was a statement to the Barrington police that robbery might have been the motive for the shooting."

Police Inspector W. F. O'Neil, when told of the negroes' denial of the alleged confessions, said:

PROSECUTION HAS WITNESSES TO THE CONFESSION.

Prosecuting officials said today that the only way in which the negroes' confessions could be excluded as evidence would be upon proof by the defense that they were extorted under duress or by holding out some promise of reward or hope of immunity to the person making the confession. It was declared by Chief Inspector O'Neil of the local police that the confessions were made voluntarily and without inducements of any kind.

The written confessions were obtained before the widow's arrest, and the prosecutors admit, cannot be used against her, but the oral confessions were made in her presence, according to O'Neil, and even if the negroes should repudiate them, testimony of witnesses who heard them confess would be admissible.

No will was found this afternoon when the strong box of Dr. Mohr was opened at the Rhode Island Trust Company, but the attorneys have not yet given up hope, for it is believed that the dead man had a safe deposit box in a trust company in New York. They will go there on Tuesday and make an investigation. The receipts opened this afternoon contained four life insurance policies. Two of them were for \$1,000 each in the Equitable and made payable to the doctor's estate. Another of the policies was for \$2,000 in the Prudential and payable to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Mohr, who stands accused of plotting his murder. The fourth was for \$10,000 in the John Hancock Company and payable to his son, Charles Mohr Jr., son of the present wife.

MORTGAGES, LEASES AND JEWELS FOUND IN THE BOX.

The other contents of the box consisted of mortgages, leases, deeds and some papers of little significance, according to Arthur Cushing, Mrs. Mohr's counsel, and George Hurley, attorney for C. Manning Mohr, a son by the first wife. Also there were a pendant, a breast pin and gold cuff links. There was nothing else in the box.

The personal effects which were upon the doctor when he was taken dying into the hospital were this afternoon turned over to Mr. Cushing and Mr. Hurley, as custodians appointed by the Court. They consisted of two diamond rings, a man's watch and a lady's time piece, all of gold. The money was a roll of \$101 and some small change. The personal trinkets were a five-dollar gold piece and several chains.

That Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Mohr had been threatened with death by her husband if she disobeyed his wishes; that he had beaten her and that recently he struck their little daughter, Virginia, a child of seven, to the floor when he thought she was spying upon this method of living, has been learned by the police through a talk Mrs. Mohr had with Constable James E. Wallace of Barrington.

She talked with Wallace in the Bristol County Jail, during her brief incarceration before her release on \$10,000 bail on the charge of having bought the murder of her husband. To Wallace she apparently spoke with the utmost freedom, in marked contrast with the silence she has maintained since her return home.

And from what was disclosed in this conversation the police seem to see adequate reason why a nervous, highly strung woman would crave revenge against one who had subjected her to the persecutions which Mrs. Mohr related.

The fact that Dr. Mohr was shot to death in his motor car on the Barrington Road and his wife charged with having incited three negroes to murder him seems for the time at least to be quite overshadowed by digging into the dead man's estate, which is now going on at the hands of several attorneys.

It is generally known that Dr. Mohr was a rich man—one who made in the neighborhood of \$50,000 or \$60,000 a year from his practice—and was the holder of valuable securities. Also, it is generally believed that he left no will, wherefore the keen interest in everything the murdered man left behind him and a ceaseless search on the part of the lawyers for the least shred of his effects.

Hovering about while the attorneys are searching is C. Manning Mohr,

a son of Dr. Mohr's by an earlier marriage. Whatever may be found today when the doctor's strong box is opened this afternoon, however large may be the dead man's estate, Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Mohr, his last wife, the one charged with conspiracy to kill him, will inherit her lower third interest in his realty, and, if no will be found, a half interest in his personality. Estimates of the value of Dr. Mohr's estate run as high as \$500,000. Mrs. Mohr has said she thought it to be about that much.

C. Manning Mohr told the reporters that he thought the estate would total in the neighborhood of \$400,000. Of this he expects to get \$80,000, with a similar amount to go to his sister, who is the wife of Dr. Ernest Marr of Baltimore. As to what he thinks of the innocence or guilt of Mrs. Mohr, he said that he preferred not to express an opinion. Later he declared his belief in her innocence. He had never met his stepmother until after his father's body was placed in the tomb at Swan Point. Young Mohr is a travelling salesman for a Baltimore firm.

LAWYERS GET KEYS TO THE STRONG BOX.

As a preliminary to the opening of Dr. Mohr's strong box in the trust company's vaults, Arthur Cushing, attorney for Mrs. Mohr, and George Hurley, attorney for young Mohr, went today to the Rhode Island Hospital to gather such effects of the dead man as had been taken there with him when he was borne in mortally wounded. These effects include the keys to the strong box.

Mr. Hurley said he believed the box contained securities of high value. Mr. Hurley and William Carroll, one of Mr. Cushing's law partners, have never relaxed their search for Dr. Mohr's will. Mr. Cushing has in his possession a document Dr. Mohr drew up about a year ago which is a will in character. This had never been executed and put into legal form, however. So the attorneys believe that Dr. Mohr died actually intestate. But there is every token that a legal battle for his estate is to come. It has been stated in almost as many words that should Mrs. Mohr press the petition for her appointment as administratrix her step-son will test the matter to the bitter end.

Such evidence as there is against Mrs. Mohr is purely circumstantial. But in her intimate disclosures to Constable Wallace she told the details of what she characterized as her years of suffering and humiliations at the hands of her husband and the women with whom he spent his time.

"What I have had to endure in the twelve years I was the wife of Dr. Mohr," she said, "would have prompted some women to kill him years ago. All the blame that attaches to me lies in the fact that I married him. It was against the wishes of my family, but I loved him and would have my way. I wouldn't blast reputations for a divorce."

"His family knew the sort of man he was and urged me not to continue to live with him, but I hoped a change would come. It didn't, and his treatment of me became worse as time went on. He became a confirmed user of drugs, and these and women were a passion with him."

"When my husband and I were married he was a poor man. At the time of his death he had an income of at least \$50,000 a year. His allowance to me was a paltry \$100 a month. How did he make his money? He made nearly all of it out of criminal operations. There was never a minute I was not in dread that he would be detected."

"As for his affairs with women, had I wanted to sue him for divorce I could have brought many, many persons into the case. But I could not bring myself to wreck reputations for my own release. I have in mind no one young girl whom he fascinated,

who fell in love with him. I warned her against him, wrote to her telling her all about him, but she clung to her love and would not be warned. I could have had her as a witness in my separation suit, but it would have ruined her forever."

"I was afraid of my husband, because he often beat me. A few years ago he demanded that I sign over to him certain property bearing my name and threatened to kill me if I refused. But his cruelty was not to me alone. After we separated I sent our little daughter Virginia to see her father when I came back from a vacation. I did not know he was entertaining a woman at dinner and neither did the child."

KNOCKED CHILD DOWN WITH FIST BLOW, SHE SAYS.
"She pushed open the front door very quietly and peeped into the room," Dr. Mohr glanced up and saw her. He thought she was spying on him for me, and he struck her so hard in the face that she was knocked down. As soon as he learned his error he picked her up and gave her a quarter, and when she came home and told me what had happened I sent the money back to him."

"That very evening, when my husband and the woman finished dinner, he drove me to my house in the motor car and laughed at me as I sat on the porch."

"I knew a great deal of what my husband was doing, because Heale, his chauffeur, and the other two negroes, Brown and Spellman, who now say I offered them money to kill Dr. Mohr, brought me information about him. Yes, they may have lied to me, just as they are lying now in saying that I plotted with them in murder."

BARON VON FORSTNER IS KILLED IN ACTION
Lieutenant Who Caused Trouble at Zabern, in Alsace Two Years Ago Reported Dead.
BERLIN, Sept. 4. (Via London).—Lieut. Baron von Forstner, who gained notoriety as a result of the Zabern incident, has been killed in action.

The Zabern incident occurred at Zabern, Alsace, when the Ninety-ninth German Infantry, under Col. von Reuter, was stationed there in 1913. The citizens of the town had difficulties with the soldiers and showed strong anti-German feeling. Lieut. von Forstner, who was a Jew, was the cause of the trouble. He was shot and killed in action.

TRAIN SMASHES VAN, THREE MEN ARE HURT
One Victim Loses Feet in Collision at Jersey Crossing.

An automobile van filled with furniture was knocked thirty feet and the three men in it were badly hurt this forenoon when they were run down by a Central Railroad train on the Atlantic Street crossing at Keyport, N. J. The van was owned by the Lupe Garage, No. 258 Halsey Street, Newark, and was filled with furniture from the Hahne-Starg Company, Newark, bound for Allentown. The train knocked the van around so that it faced backward, then rolled it over. The chauffeur, Alden Schooley, of No. 400 Washington Street, Newark, had both feet cut off. He declared that he heard no engine bell or whistle and did not see the train. People in the street said they heard no warning.

SAYS BRITISH HIDE TRUTH ABOUT THE ZEPPELIN RAIDS

More Killed Than Officially Admitted, Says Returning Traveller.

Recent raids of German Zeppelins over London and nearby cities have created a reign of terror along the east coast of England, according to Joe McDermott, former Minneapolis newspaperman, who arrived here aboard the Saxonia last night.

"In the last raid on Aug. 17 the Zeppelins hovered over the Liverpool Street railway station in London, the greatest railway station in England, and showered bombs," said McDermott. "The Admiralty issued a statement that the 'east counties' had been raided with a loss of ten lives. A steamship official who lives in the district of London that was raided told me that he personally saw thirty bodies of Zeppelin victims in one morgue."

"On this raid the Zeppelins attacked Walthamstow, Leyton, and Leytonstone, on the east and north-east side of London, where the workmen reside. They made their way to London by following the train that arrives in the Liverpool Street station at 9:20 in the evening. "The authorities were warned by telegraph that the Zeppelins were coming. All the lights on the 9:20 train were extinguished in the hope that the dirigibles would lose their way, but when the train rushed into the station in complete darkness and passengers were discharged they looked toward the sky and saw two of the big German airships directly above them, their motors apparently cut off."

"Then the bombs began to crash down. Anti-aircraft guns opened on the Zeppelins and aeroplanes took the air to attack them. They moved off in the darkness, throwing down explosives as they fled. People ran to their cellars. In a moment the streets were deserted."

"Two days later I visited the sections that had been attacked. Along Lea Bridge Road on both sides I saw wrecked houses. In some cases only the fronts had been blown out. In others the bomb evidently had dropped through the roof and the whole building was in ruins."

"One bomb fell through the roof of Bakers' Arms, a big public house in the Walthamstow district that caters to workmen. A big crowd of workmen had congregated there earlier in the evening. Six were killed outright and a number badly injured."

McDermott said he was told by an American aviator in France that 250 persons were killed in one of the Zeppelin raids on Hull. In England, he said, he heard the same story of the raid, but the report was that about one hundred persons were killed.

"The English," McDermott said, "seem to invite air raids on London by keeping big searchlights sweeping the sky at night. In Paris they handle it differently. The city is in utter darkness at night."

DOUBLE CITIZENSHIP DOESN'T APPLY HERE

Standing of Germans in Other Countries Not Affected by Naturalization, Says Seligman.

BERLIN, via wireless to Sayville, L. I., Sept. 4.—Germans living in foreign countries have not lost their citizenship, even if they have failed to register at their consular offices for ten years, provided they have visited Germany in the meantime, Prof. Seligman declared in an article in the Berliner Tageblatt today.

Even if they have acquired citizenship in other countries their standing is not affected, Prof. Seligman said, unless they have become citizens of the United States. The Hancock treaties, he held, applied only to German-Americans.

MARTIAL LAW IN HAYTI PROCLAIMED BY CAPERTON

Rear Admiral Issues Order Applying to All Districts Occupied by U. S. Troops.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Sept. 4.—Rear Admiral Caperton, in command of the American expeditionary forces, today proclaimed martial law at Port-au-Prince and in other districts occupied by American troops. The people are calm.

PARIS TEMPS DECLARES NOTHING WILL COME OF CARDINAL GIBBONS' VISIT TO WILSON.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The Temps, discussing the visit of Cardinal Gibbons to President Wilson, does not consider the President as likely to be influenced to take "a futile step to bring about peace at a time when the statesmen in highest authority in Russia, Great Britain and France are affirming the fixed resolution of the allied nations to continue the war to its sole logical conclusion."

"It is inadmissible," the newspaper adds, "for peoples who have had war forced upon them, to desert their moral dignity and independent existence."

BRITISH GENERAL SHOT AT DARDANELLES

Casualty List Issued Today Names Seventy-three Officers Who Were Killed.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Brig. Gen. Lord Longford was among the wounded announced in a casualty list of British officers at the Dardanelles today.

BELMONT ENTRIES.

BELMONT PARK RACE TRACK, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The entries for Monday's races are as follows: FIRST RACE—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, six and one-half furlongs, main course—Yankee Nations, 118; The Will, 112; Royal, 110; Falconer, 108; Duke, 106; Neptune, 111; Doublet, 113; Sir William, 104; and 102.

SECOND RACE—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap, one mile and sixteenth, main course—The Duke, 118; Duke, 106; Cock of the Walk, 117; The Duke, 115; and 104. Third RACE—For two-year-olds, claiming, six furlongs, straight, main course—Lord, 109; Duke, 108; The Duke, 107; and 106. Fourth RACE—For two-year-olds and upward, claiming, six furlongs, straight, main course—The Duke, 118; Duke, 106; and 104. Fifth RACE—For two-year-olds and upward, claiming, six furlongs, straight, main course—The Duke, 118; Duke, 106; and 104. Sixth RACE—For two-year-olds and upward, claiming, six furlongs, straight, main course—The Duke, 118; Duke, 106; and 104.

FRENCH GUISHES GERMAN TRENCHES ON 250-MILE LINE

Great Battle in the Argonne Is Raging for the Eleventh Day.

BIG DRIVE IN PROSPECT.

Joffre's Blow to Be Struck Before Kaiser's Big Force Comes From East.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The official communiqué from the War Office this afternoon commented upon the fact that for eleven days artillery actions in Northern France have continued without interruption.

In some quarters this is taken to mean that the allies are about to strike a heavy blow against the Germans while the greatest forces of the Kaiser are engaged in the east."

No infantry attacks of importance have occurred in the zone north of Arras, the allies confining themselves to efforts to wreck the enemy trenches.

Heavy fighting for possession of the Vauquois Plateau in the Argonne has been resumed with the French on the offensive. French troops who have held the southern rim of the plateau of several weeks, exploded mines beneath the enemy's positions with great success last night. The Teutons were forced to fall back to the ruins of buildings in Vauquois, but maintained a hot fire across the plateau that prevented the French from following up their advantage.

The shell fire was especially fierce last night in the regions north and south of Arras, between Courcelles, Naully and Bretecourt, between the Oise and the Aisne and in the region of Valenciennes farm.

BERLIN, Sept. 4. (By Wireless to Sayville).—"Rumors that the French and British have succeeded in breaking through the German lines at Arras are absolutely untrue," says the Overseas News Agency.

"To the contrary, the German positions in the west are more secure and favorable than was the case several months ago. It is evident that rumors of this nature are being spread by agents of Germany's enemies in an attempt to influence public sentiment."

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FRIENDS OF PEACE MAY NOT ASK ARMS EMBARGO

Officer Says Chicago Convention Will Also Refrain From Comment on U. S. Policies.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—A strict adherence to the purposes expressed in its motto, "For Peace and the Freedom of the Seas," probably will be the programme of the National Convention of the Friends of Peace, which opens here to-morrow.

This was the gist of a statement issued today by Chancellor J. J. Tobias of the Chicago Law School, chairman of the local Executive Committee, prior to going into conference with John Brian Walker, National Chairman, to map out final plans for the meeting.

"It had been planned to memorialize Congress, asking it to place an embargo on munitions to European belligerents, but this matter is likely to be ignored," said Chancellor Tobias. "It is certain that the convention will make no formal comment on the Administration's policies."

POLICE TAKE HIM AS FUGITIVE FROM LINER ST. PAUL

Cattleman, Accused as Swindler, Just About to Sail—Fiji Governor Abroad.

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NEW YORK WINNER IN REPRESENTATION FIGHT AT ALBANY

Convention Refuses to Change Basis and Brackett Denounces Course.

DEATH PENALTY IS KEPT.

Governor's Salary Increase Voted as Body Nears the End of Its Work.

ALBANY, Sept. 4.—In its closing hours to-day the Constitutional Convention refused to abolish the death penalty, left the provision regarding New York City's representation in the Senate unchanged and voted to raise the Governor's salary from \$10,000 to \$25,000 a year, effective Jan. 1, 1917.

New York, which is now prohibited from controlling the Legislature regardless of population, really won a victory in the representation fight. It is predicted that under the present Constitution the city will have a majority of the members of the upper house in about eleven years. The vote on the proposition was 103 to 43.

Former Senator Edgar Truman Brackett, who was chairman of the committee which reported in favor of a more stringent restriction, speaking in opposition, declared that the convention had betrayed the Republican Party and handed control of the State to Tammany Hall.

"The influences which control this convention," asserted Mr. Brackett, "have deliberately surrendered the Republican party to Tammany Hall. The Republican electorate sent a majority of more than forty to this convention with the express purpose of preventing New York City from dominating the State. Tammany has been masquerading and voting against this proposal, but they knew they had gained their point."

Mr. Brackett charged that Tammany Hall had forced the convention to adopt the amendment by a threat of organizing opposition to the whole new Constitution if it was not passed. The proposal to permit juries in first degree murder cases to decide whether convicted persons should be electrocuted or sentenced to life imprisonment was beaten by a decisive vote and may vote. An attempt made by those opposed to capital punishment to have a written prohibition against its insertion in the Constitution also was defeated. Electrocutions now are provided for by statute, but the Constitution makes no mention of them.

Revision of the report of the bill of rights committee, headed by Louis Marshall, continued through the afternoon. Despite the committee's recommendation the convention left in the constitution the provision for general imprisonment in case of debts. An unsuccessful effort was made to restrict this provision. One of the restrictions effects would have been the dissolution of prison "almshouses."

Approval was given to a proposal granting at least one appeal to every defendant in a criminal case.

"Any person, in the manner prescribed by law after examination or commitment by a magistrate, may waive indictment and trial by jury on a charge of felony punishable by not exceeding five years' imprisonment, or of an indictable misdemeanor," was another decisive vote.

Consideration of all proposals in the convention will cease at 7 o'clock to-night, according to a resolution adopted this afternoon. It appeared possible that under this rule A. E. Smith's proposal to constitutionalize a minimum wage law for women and children might be reached.

A recess will be taken by the convention until Thursday night. At that time the basic lawmakers will convene to approve the completed document, as perfected by the revision committee. Next Saturday promises to find the story of the convention, with its five months' activity, a finished chapter in New York State's history.

The new Constitution to be submitted to the November electorate is signed with the general label of "radical, but constructive."

It purports to make for "more systematic, scientific and economical government" and is characterized as a "non-partisan organ in almost its entirety." It changes the old basic law throughout the whole length, committing six new articles and about thirty new proposals to the voters.

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